

The Way to Build up Wrangell:
Patronize Wrangell Merchants

ALASKA

SENTINEL.

Money Spent Here is Used Here;
Send it East, and it is Gone

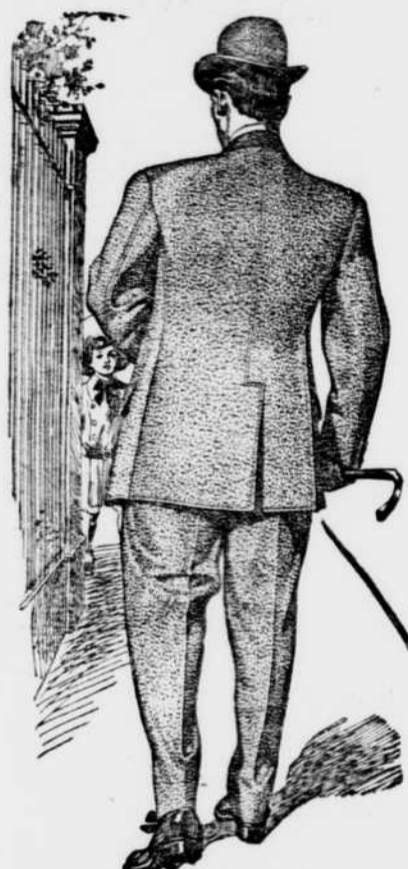
VOL. 6. NO. 39.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

Big Stock of General Merchandise
Groceries, Hardware, Etc.



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Hart Schaffner & Marx

AGENT FOR
Eastman Kodak Co.

Victor Gramophone Co.

Coal Oil Engines, Keystone Grease

Vienna Flour, Watch Repairs

Curios, Post Cards,

Jewelry

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

CLOTHES FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

The Style and Quality of these Goods are well
Known, and our prices are right

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 8:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednes.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the
first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S-EPISCOPAL

Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at
10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for
Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers-Native service, 3:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday
at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. COLEMAN, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY

Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Evening Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMAREL, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

WITH PENCIL AND SHEARS

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

The steamer Delbi was in this port
one day this week.

The big engine at the mill went out of
commission, Monday, and part of the
crew got a short vacation.

The Far Niente was in from Portage
Mountain during the week.

Dr. Shurick has his drug store opened
up and ready for business.

The steamer Santa Ana was in and
unloaded a good batch of freight, Mon-
day morning.

There will be great attractions at the
mammoth Catholic Bazar, July 1 and 2.

Jack Lindsay returned from the south
in the Princess May, Saturday. That
rumor to the effect that Jack had be-
come a benedict was unfounded.

Mrs. Al Osborne and little John came
home on the Humboldt from Juneau,
where the little boy had been for treat-
ment for an affection of the glands of
the throat.

The Princess May gave her passengers
several hours to "stretch their legs" on
the streets while the vessel discharged
a lot of bonded freight for up the river,
last Saturday.

Charley Hamilton came up from
Ketchikan in his little launch Anita,
last week.

The proposed new steamship line to
Alaska from Portland and Astoria is
drawing forth comment, pro and con,
from the press of Alaska. They would
all like to see the line established, but
some do not want to put forth efforts to
get it, preferring to leave the work for
Portland and Astoria people.

That meeting at the court house last
Saturday evening for the purpose of
getting a few volunteers for putting the
Wrangell cemetery in a presentable and
decent condition, "failed to connect,"
there being nobody present. From this
fact we infer that people simply do not
care what condition the cemetery is in.

The river steamer was expected here
about the first of June, but it is now re-
ported that she will not be along until
the fifteenth, and probably later.

Governor Hoggatt and wife are home
from Washington, D. C., where the Gov.
has been antagonizing Delegate Cale in
his efforts to secure legislation that is
needed in Alaska. During the entire
period in which the governor has been
enjoying his picnic, he has been drawing
his salary and Secretary Distin has ad-
ministered the affairs of Alaska.

Jim Weeks came in last week in his
choo-choo boat from his camp on Deer
Island. During the past few weeks he
and another man have put in 115,000
feet of fine logs.

Contractor H. D. Campbell is again
one of us, having finished his work at
Lake Bay and returned Sunday. Now,
watch for new buildings to spring up.

T. J. Case is setting an excellent ex-
ample to east-end property owners by
tearing away some old shacks and fixing
the lot up for a flower garden. He has
terraced the hill by building some stone
fences, and otherwise beautified prop-
erty that was formerly a disgrace.

The big Norwegian freight steamer
Thordis was a visitor at this port one
day last week.

Wrangell is no more a "one horse
town," as she has often been accused of
being. The Humboldt last week brought
two horses from Seattle, and they are to
be used by the Alaska Trolleys Mining
Company in hauling between the mines
and the salt water.

Miss Margaret and Frederick Bronson
returned home by the last Humboldt
from Oakland, Calif., where they have
been attending school.

There was a moving picture show at
Red Men's Hall last Saturday evening,
and the exhibition is reported as having
been very good.

The trout have been "getting theirs"
during the past week or two. Thursday
last a party went to Pat's and Konk's
Creeks and brought in over a hundred
fine trout, of which Dr. Kimball caught
forty-nine, that being the largest indi-
vidual catch. Patenaude "would have"
caught a large number had he not for-
gotten his bait and left it on the boat,
after having spent an hour or more get-
ting it cut and ready. Owing to the
extreme modesty of Dr. Emery we will
not say how many he caught.

SENTINEL this week received a letter
from Mr. Edward Unterhager, an ex-
perienced wood pulp and paper-maker
of Luzern, Switzerland, in which he asks
for information regarding the timber,
waterpower, etc., relative to the estab-
lishment of a pulp mill. He states that
he has experience, health, strength and
willingness, and that all that is required
would be capital. Now, if there is any
Wrangell capitalist who wishes to invest
a few thousand dollars in a pulp mill,
write him a letter.

A party of trout fishermen went down
to Pat's Creek, Sunday, but did not
have any phenomenal success, the only
phenomenon being that McNurey got
five—the largest catch he ever made.

This office is now engaged in the work
of getting out the Wrangell prospectus,
and we hope to have it finished some
time next week.

Don't fail to visit Wrangell the first
week in July and attend the mammoth
Catholic Bazar.

The floating dock, put in by the busi-
ness men of Wrangell is certainly prov-
ing a great convenience to all owners of
small craft that come to our town. The
number of boats tying up at this dock
is growing daily, as it is so easy to make
landings, and convenient to load pur-
chases made of our merchants.

As there has been considerable care-
less discharging of firearms along the
water front, lately, and it being deemed
dangerous for the many craft now mov-
ing about, Ben Thomas was arrested last
Saturday and fined \$5 and costs; and in
the future the law governing this matter
will be enforced.

Radishes are now pulled from Wrangell
gardens, the finest in the land.

People below write to their Wrangell
friends that they are living on straw-
berries and cream, hoping to make them
pine for the old home. Why, Wrangell
citizens have been enjoying these luxu-
ries for lo, these many days.

Jorgen Ronning has been building
walks, hanging gates, and otherwise im-
proving his residence property.

We are told that the king salmon are
now striking for the Stikine in large
numbers, and fishermen are correspond-
ingly happy.

Lars Horgheim has put a new roof on
his dwelling.

Did you notice how neat the roof on
Donald Sinclair's residence looks in its
new coat of red paint?

The Ragnhild was over from the Nar-
rows last week, and Capt. Orr appeared
as frisky as a kitten. Seems as if he
will never get old.

The Jap who pulled off that shooting
stunt at Santa Ana on the 10th of May,
was captured by Marshal Grant last
Friday, and Saturday had a preliminary
examination and was discharged. His
fellow countrymen were closed up like a
clam, and if it hadn't been for the fact
that two of the victims were in town,
and at the examination, one would not
have known that any shooting had been
done.

The fastest job of boat-building that
has ever been done at Wrangell was fin-
ished Monday evening, when, after only
twenty days of actual work, the big new
launch built for Fred Brockman, slid
into the water from Inman & Fletcher's
boat shop. Crowds of people lined the
walks and other points of vantage to see
the launching, which occurred at pre-
cisely 9:15 o'clock, the neat little vessel
riding gracefully on an even keel. Tom
Dalgit takes the new boat to Sarkar,
where she is to be used in connection
with Mr. Brockman's saltery.

It is reported that the bottom has
dropped out of the Seattle exposition
arrangements, and the big show has
been called off. Seattle rentals and real
estate have also slumped.

George Klapitz, Marcus Wigg and
Charley Jones returned Monday from
having taken the Mitchell Brothers and
crew to Telegraph Creek. Just before
reaching that place Marcus broke out
with measles, and was pretty sick, the
party barely escaping quarantine at Tel-
ephraph Creek. The boys killed a big
grizzly on the return trip.

Johnny Bradley came in Monday with
the skin of a small grizzly, which he had
killed Sunday at his camp a few miles
up the Stikine.

In order to "get back" at the P.-I. for
spelling Katsilla with a C, the Katsilla
Herald announces its intention to spell
the Sound city—Ceafille.

Mr. Moon has bought the Baker place
from Sam Kincaid, and is doing some
building thereon.

Contractor Campbell has begun work
on J. H. Wheeler's new store building
on Front Street. The building will be
22x50 feet and two stories high.

C. P. Cole and Oscar Carlson are mov-
ing the old building from the Catholic
church grounds to Mr. Lemieux's lot,
and will make it into a new residence
for that gentleman.

Editor McIntire of the Dawson News
passed up on the Princess May last
week on his way to the interior. He
called at this office, but unfortunately
the editor was not in, and missed the
pleasure of meeting his brother "quill-
shover."

Attorney Ingereoll of Ketchikan has
been appointed administrator of the
Reddy estate. See his notice to credi-
tors in another column.

CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

FISHERMEN'S GOODS

Including Oiled Coats, Oiled Hats, Oiled Aprons, Oiled Sleeves, all the Best
Brands of Rubber Boots, such as the new Alaska Red Sole, Gold Seal, Ribano
Warmest and Best Blankets

Strongest and Dryest Tents

Knackerbrod and Dry Toast

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

St. Michael Trading Company

Carry a Complete Stock in All Lines of Merchandise, Including

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Paints
Oils, Crockery, Etc.

Tin Shop in Connection, in Which we are Prepared
to do Any Kind of Work in that line

WE ARE ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

Union Gas Engines

Chase & Sanborn Teas and Coffees

Hercules Powder

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORCERS

Mr. Collinson, secretary of the Barnes
Company, was up from Lake Bay, Mon-
day, on business.

District Court opens at Skagway July
13th. It is expected that several cases
will come up from this section.

George Card is fully repairing his big
steam logger, getting it ready for active
business.

Chas. Edward Weber is an expert at
paper hanging. During the week he
has been getting the room in Patenaude's
building ready for occupancy by the
town council.

Woodbridge & Lowery were in from
Ham Island during the week.

Photographer Case of Juneau was in
town during the week, getting photos of
some of the old pioneers for a collection
he is making of the white pioneers of
Alaska. He also took, for copying,
some old pictures in the possession of
Postmaster Worden, these, however,
being of old buildings and other old
landmarks.

Fish Commissioner Cobb was in town
on official business this week.

There was a social hop at Red Men's
Hall, Friday night, which was fairly
attended. It was gotten up by Messrs.
Leonard, Hood and Royalty, who were
in from their logging camp.

It seemed familiar to see the smiling
countenance and grasp the hand of our
friend Prof. George Edson, who was in
town during the week.

"Happy Heinie" Danningberg was in
town from the camp down the south
channel, during the week.

Mr. Ford, who has been working at
odd jobs near Ketchikan and Wrangell
for some years past, has saved up suf-
ficient capital to get him a three-year's
prospecting outfit, and intends leaving
for the interior by the first steamer.
His objective point will be the Muddy
River country, and in order to reach it
he will go down Dease River to Liard
River, thence by pole-boat to Muddy.
He carries a whipsaw for cutting lumber
for boats, cabins, etc.

The mammoth Catholic Bazar will
be held at Wrangell July 1 and 2.

Jorgen Berg and some of the other
men from the Aaron Creek mines came
in during the week for mail and supplies
and returned yesterday.

In the Commissioner's Court for the Ketchi-
kan Precinct, Alaska, Division No. 1, in
Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Flossie
Reddy, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I was duly
appointed administrator of the Estate of
Flossie Reddy, deceased on June 8, 1908.
All persons having claims against said
estate are required to present the same with
the proper vouchers, within six months
from the date of this notice, to myself at
my law office at Ketchikan, Alaska.
Dated at Ketchikan, Alaska, this 10th day
of June A. D. 1908.
CHAS. E. INGERSOLL.

Olympic Restaurant

F. CHON, Prop.

Coffee and Doughnuts, 15c.

Coffee and Pie, 15c.

Best Bread and Pastry

Always on Hand

Drop in and see for yourself

Wrangell Marble Works

Keep in stock a fine line of mon-
uments and slabs manufactured
from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for ship-
ping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, ALASKA



This Space is Reserved for Shurick Drug Co.

S. C. SHURICK, M. D., Prop.

Give Us a Call

Sentinel
\$2.00 PER

Now is the Time
To make your old clothes new
Try your luck with
Diamond Dyes

BRING US YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
ALSO YOUR FAMILY RECIPES
WRANGELL DRUG COMPANY

Escape Measles
by disinfecting your house with
FORMALIN or CREOLIN
We have both, with directions for using

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

Onions are said to cure lots of diseases, but what will cure onions.

One of the needs of this country is a billion more hens that will lay fresh eggs.

No Count need be out of a job if there is a marriageable Vanderbilt on the market.

Poverty is only cured by hard work, and too many men regard the remedy as worse than the disease.

Some men might wish to be president, if for no other reason than that people would listen to them when giving advice.

Now, don't say, "I told you so," because the woman who recently bought a husband for \$12 is beginning to feel that she was cheated.

The victims of the bobbed are making a greater showing every winter and may soon be entitled to a column by themselves in the mortality statistics.

Stoessel has been sentenced to death in Russia for giving up Port Arthur. Alexieff probably regards this as one of the best jokes he has ever heard of.

A scientist declares that the human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve cells. Even that great number would hardly accommodate all the nerve some men display.

One doctor tells us that we will all die of Bright's disease in a short time, and in the next breath says we will all be crazy within two hundred years. Take your choice.

There is not much in that Ohio boy's claim that his teacher whipped him with a red-hot poker. We've known the time when a hickory switch felt like a red-hot poker.

The papers have been printing the portrait of Mrs. Robley D. Evans. We have it on excellent authority that Mrs. Evans is a good, motherly soul who never has uttered an oath in her life.

In New York they have declared a bank clerk to be insane because he said his salary was more than he earned. Unfortunately New York is not the only place in which people who fail to get all the money they can, honestly or otherwise, are considered crazy.

Japan has proved its disposition to do its part toward solving the problem of Japanese labor in this country and Canada. The Japanese government has issued instructions to prevent emigration to the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. This solution is practical, final and tactful, for it removes from this nation the burden of deciding how to deal with the Japanese as immigrants.

Mexico seems to believe that with the Philippines the United States has all the islands it needs, for it has lately claimed Arcas Keys, guano islands in the Gulf of Mexico, eighty miles off the coast of Yucatan. The present owners of the islands insist that they belong to the United States by right of discovery by an American in 1880. We are not likely to go to war over a guano deposit. The question of sovereignty will be settled amicably by the two governments.

The most northerly point of land known is Cape Morris Jesup on an island north of Greenland. It was discovered by Commander Peary in 1900, and named after the president of the Peary Arctic Club, Morris K. Jesup, who has lately died. Mr. Jesup was one of the most liberal patrons of science, art and exploration of his time. He not only gave generously to the cause of arctic exploration, but provided the money for many scientific expeditions organized to study antiquities in various parts of the world. He will be known for these things to a limited number for a few years, but every schoolboy will pronounce his name for no one knows how long when asked to name the most northern cape in the world. Only the latest geographies show it on their maps now, but they will all have it in a few years.

Governor Hughes said a fine and telling thing in colloquial form when he discussed, before the enemies of race track gambling, the plea that it was a necessary condition to "improve the breed of horses." He said he was in favor of improving the breed of horses and "all other live stock." "I am thoroughly in favor," he declared, "of doing all we can to improve the breed of men, but are providing the means for its deterioration, when we tolerate in law the race track gambling that we have prohibited in the constitution. Just how the stock is deteriorated the Governor himself has described. It is American to want to work, to make the most of yourself: "The young man who plays the races in the hope that he will get a dollar which he has not earned, or ten dollars which he has no right to take, that young man has lost the American sentiment; he has lost the most important part of his birthright." The breed of horses must not be improved through an institution that puts madness in the veins of youth, undermines the habit of indus-

try, unsettles character and eventuates in till-tapping.

To laymen the world over the verdict and sentence of the military court in the case of Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, will seem unjust and harsh. For, even granting, as certain experts believe, that the surrender of the fortress was premature and that under the letter of the military code, at any rate, death is the proper penalty for such an offense as Stoessel was charged with, the lay observer will naturally lay stress on the consideration that nothing whatever could have been gained by two or three weeks' further resistance at Port Arthur. More men would have been sacrificed on both sides, more horrors and cruelties would have been added to the awful record of the war; but that would have been all. No relief was possible; no hope was left to Russia; her defeat was complete and crushing. If, then, realizing the futility of further fighting, Stoessel surrendered in order to prevent needless butchery, morally his conduct cannot appear blameworthy. It is true that he was accused of various minor acts of cowardice, of misdemeanors and inefficiency, but these alone would hardly have brought upon him the death sentence. Moreover, there seems to be a contradiction between the judgment and the plea for commutation, which acknowledges that "throughout the siege the commander maintained the heroic courage of the defenders." Can a man be a coward and yet maintain the heroic courage of the men under him? Finally, there is the testimony of the Japanese generals as to Stoessel's gallantry and bravery and capacity, and while in Russia this testimony was heavily discounted, even resented, with the world at large it carries weight. However, in Russia the condemnation could have caused no surprise. It had been expected, for the intrigues and quarrels in the army, the unpopularity of Stoessel and the desire of the incompetent to pose as patriots were well known and appreciated by the liberal-minded public. In the press the reactionaries, as a rule, have been against Stoessel, while the progressives have regarded him as far superior in a military sense to his accusers and judges. Doubtless the sentence will be commuted, and the military patriots who are essentially responsible for Russia's humiliation and disasters will feel themselves vindicated by the uncompromising character of the formal verdict. The verdict of civilization, however, on the Russian bureaucracy and court clique will stand unmodified.

PREVIOUS EXISTENCE.

What the High Priestess of Theosophy Recently Said About It.
"I believe in the transmigration of souls," declared Mrs. Annie Besant, leader of the Theosophists, upon whom has fallen the mantle of Mme. Blavatsky, in a recent interview. "I believe I have lived a number of times. You would not say of yourself, 'I believe I was a child,' but you would say, 'I was a child.' So I say and know 'I have lived before.' It is entirely a matter of training the memory. Some cannot remember back to their childhood. With training, the memory can be developed a little further so that you can remember previous existences. "The tendency of scientists of the present," she said, "is to prove the existence of the soul. They thus separate man from the animal. I prefer to call it idealism rather than the soul. The modern tendency is toward spirituality rather than materialism. Thirty years ago I was very materialistic, but now, with age and the better thought of the ages, I believe in spirituality. The high tide of materialism is retreating, while idealism and the existence of the soul are the trend of all present scientific thought."

She said Roussow had recently been conducting experiments in Paris in hypnotism to make people remember things that happened when they were very young. Mrs. Besant had suggested to the Frenchman that he go further and hypnotize people to remember their former existences. Although this man was confident that he had succeeded in doing this, she, to be honest, had her doubts that he had yet accomplished so much, but thought he was tending toward this and would yet demonstrate it.

Too Late to Learn.

The native French-Canadian continues to tell good stories, if one may judge by that quoted by a contributor to the London Literary World. He was talking of the Quaker in Canada, when the French-Canadian interrupted him.

"Ah," said he, "good tam dat, on dose day! Everybode tak hees gun 'cept one old Quakaire, who mak to trust le bon Dieu, and de Indians shoot 'em even all de same, bagosh!" "But dey nevalre mak to shoot de old Quakaire 'cos he mos' bes' man all round. Den blimeby de Quakaire got scare, and buy a gun, so de Indians shoot heem dead and tak hees scalp just to teach him bettaire; but he too dead to understan'. Ah, good tam, dat!"

When Joy Weeps.

"What sort of a time did you have at the theater?" "Perfectly lovely," answered young Mrs. Tokins. "Some of the scenes were so pathetic that I wept, and the others were so funny that I laughed till I cried."—Washington Star.

After the Prem.

Ethel—Was he satisfied with one kiss?
Gladys—Humph. I think he 'was satisfied with all of them.—Yale Record.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

By Bishop H. C. Potter.

It is not the giving of money or the creation of charitable institutions that builds up the feeling of brotherhood among men. The poor man resents our condescension. He does not want that or your gold; he wants recognition of his manhood. The shop girl wants you to honor her womanhood; to respect her in the task in which she is toiling and suffering. You can do much to make that task easier and create an atmosphere in which she and you can move alike as members of the same divine society and fellow soldiers under Christ. This brings into view the relation of the church to great social problems. You and I somehow or other must bring the man who works with his hands to recognize his place, his right, his office, his calling in the church of God. The first business of the church is to place her houses of worship at the service of the people who work with their hands and then in the life of the church to encourage that spirit which will help us to understand and to serve it. There is but one way to do that. Instead of turning to any "ism" of the hour or theory of social reconstruction, or any new philosophy which undertakes to recreate society upon theories which are essentially barbaric in their nature, you and I must go back and look into the face of the Master and find in Him the secret of our service and our triumph.

IS THE BLACK MAN DISAPPEARING?

By Prof. Giddings of Columbia.

The real negro question in the South is that the white people do not believe that it would be advantageous for civilization and American institutions to permit the general amalgamation of the white and negro blood, and they cherish this view with intense bitterness and prejudice on account of past traditions, and exclude the negro from social equality with white men. It is not merely political tradition; it is not merely economic conditions. It is a race instinct, and is especially held by the women of the South, that if the negro were admitted to join in everything socially and equally with the white man, nothing could prevent the amalgamation of the blood of the two races. That amalgamation they do not believe to be for the highest interest of the South and the civilization of the white American nation.

However, notwithstanding this attempt of the white people of the South to exclude the negro from social equality with white men and to prevent the intermarriage of blacks and whites, the negro is fast disappearing. As years go by the population of the full-blooded negro of the American population is rapidly and surely

disappearing, and in his place we have the mulatto, the quadroon and octoroon.

This means, of course, that, notwithstanding the legal attempt to prevent the intermarriage of blacks and whites, and the reproduction of a race of blacks and whites, the reproduction goes steadily on.

AMERICAN WOMEN ARE THE BEST.

By William Jennings Bryan.

The American woman is undoubtedly the finest in the world, and I want to add that the American man far surpasses the men—generally speaking, of course—of any nation of men the world over. Of course, my hurried visits to the various countries did not permit me to make a studied observation of the people, but I saw enough to convince me of this.

The women of this country are far ahead of those of any other country. They have more liberty. I think this accounts, in part, for their superiority. They are more intelligent. They possess more energy and more influence than any other women of the world.

The attitude of our women, shown in the various fields of study of problems that present themselves for solution in this country, surpasses the work or interest of women engaged in similar work anywhere. One noticeable feature of progression in this country is that men and women work as copartners. The result of such co-operation speaks for itself, where conditions have been made better and progress is shown in work of vital benefit to the community and the country at large.

A PADLOCK FOR MUCK-RAKERS.

By United States Senator Foraker of Ohio.

It would be most fortunate if a padlock could be provided for the muck-rakers—all of them, high and low, big and little, well-intentioned and evil-intentioned—for it is high time to quit slandering the American people. They never less deserved it. They never more worthy of praise and commendation.

There were never higher ideals and moral standards among the business men of the nation, and there were never better methods employed by them for the control and transaction of business. In this we should not only find hope and inspiration, but also a command to administer our public affairs on the theory not that all men are dishonest, but that, with the exception of the few, all men are upright, and that as to even the few who may not be upright, they are entitled to the presumption that they are, and to have a right to be heard before they are condemned.

THE PLUCKY SHAH

Doesn't Propose to Have Bombs Hurled at Him Without a Protest.

The new Shah of Persia is a pretty good fellow and is willing to concede a point to humor his subjects in their, to him, ridiculous aspirations toward what they term freedom. His father granted the people a constitution but when the son came to the throne he forgot all about it until his subjects threatened to make things unpleasant for the King of Kings as he calls himself. Rather than have any hard feelings over so small a matter he told them to go ahead with their parliament and if they got any fun out of it, he would be satisfied. But when it comes to heaving explosives at him as he passes along the street, he draws the line. He doesn't see any joke in a disgruntled subject hurling a bomb at him and it didn't take long for him to say so.

He was driving through the streets of Teheran. Ahead of him was his automobile, which, for some reason or other, he was not occupying, perhaps being for the moment tired of his new plaything. Suddenly from across the street some ungrateful fellow hurled a bomb at the automobile. The machine was torn into kindling wood, but even the chauffeur was not injured. Nobody could tell just who slung the deadly missile, so in the hope of hitting the right man the Shah ordered his bodyguard to fire. The result was that two of his personal attendants, his royal executioner and two innocent citizens were killed while a policeman, a grocer, an officer of gendarmes and two private soldiers were badly injured.

The Shah was pretty mad. He turned on his heel and walked home, refusing to ride in spite of the entreaties of his frightened escort. The next day his majesty came down town and with a stick he beat the governor of the town soundly. Then he called the chief of police before him and told him if he permitted any more such nonsense as bomb hurling he would have him blown from the mouth of a cannon. Since then corner loafers with bundles under their arms have been invited to move on without any hesitation.

Mohammed Ali Mirza isn't the kind of man the anarchists can scare. They may succeed in killing him, but they cannot frighten him. He is 36 years old, powerful of build, widely traveled, a firm believer in his divine right to rule and has occupied the throne but little more than a year.

Persia has a population of about 9,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 are members of nomadic tribes. A very large part of the country is desert. The army has a nominal strength of 100,000, but a large proportion of the soldiers are

undrilled. In religion the people are Mohammedans.

A CUP OF TEA.

The Agent Did Not Wish to Spoil Her Unexpected Reception.

"Miss Helen Foster," Mrs. Ames read the card perplexedly. "But I don't know any Miss Helen Foster. Are you sure that it isn't an agent, Mary?" "She said you would know—that you were expecting her," Mary replied. "Very well, I will be down at once," Mrs. Ames answered. She put the last touches to her pretty afternoon gown and went slowly downstairs, trying to recall any possible forgotten Miss Foster. At the parlor door she stopped. It was an agent—the showy dress, the exaggerated appearance of ease, the sharp, searching glance all betrayed it; an agent, moreover, of the type she most disliked, and who had lied to her. Involuntarily her face grew stern, but before she could speak the woman answered her thought.

"Yes, I lied. It was the only way to get at you. I don't suppose I'll make anything by it, but at least I could get in out of the cold a minute. Maybe you'd have lied, too, if you had tramped five hours and made fifteen cents."

For a moment the two women, the gentle, delicately cared for one and the bitter daughter of toil, looked at each other; then Mrs. Ames stepped to her tea table, arranged for her afternoon's callers, and lighted her alcohol lamp.

"I am afraid I shall not care for what you have to show," she said, "but at least I want to give you a cup of tea before you go out in the cold again."

The young woman stared, started to say something, and apparently changed her mind. She answered only in monosyllables to Mrs. Ames' attempts at conversation, and accepted the tea and little cakes without a word of thanks. But when, the teacup and plate both emptied, Mrs. Ames said, brightly: "And now, suppose we talk business."

"Not after that," she returned. She drew on her gloves, and then rose. "Now and then," she said, "there's folks that treat me like Christians. I try to be honest over it, and there is one now and then. But I never had any one treat me like a lady before, and I ain't going to spoil it."

Mrs. Ames, returning to her fire, sat a long time looking into the flames. It was a problem—she was more puzzled over it than ever before. "But at least," she sighed, "I'm glad I gave her a cup of tea."—Youth's Companion.

An Alphabetical Proposal.

She—Do you like tea?
He—Yes, but I like the next letter better.—Wisconsin Sprinx.

Men don't enjoy keeping secrets from their wives. Ask your husband, and see if he doesn't reply: "I don't know; I never tried it."

KILLED RARE ANIMALS IN TIBET

Mason Mitchell Sends Specimens to the National History Museum.

Mason Mitchell, actor, rough rider and friend of President Roosevelt, has added to his achievements by exploring Tibet and killing animals which few white men have slain, says the New York Herald.

Those who doubt that there are taklins, gorals, serows and blue bears will absolve Mr. Mitchell from even a suspicion of nature faking by going to the American Museum of Natural History and looking at the skins, skulls and horns which have just been received from Mr. Mitchell. As a consul in the Chinese city of Chungking he was not far from the Tibetan border.

Mr. Mitchell accompanied his gifts with scientific data and is sending photographs showing what the animals looked like in life.

Taklins resemble antelopes, but are much larger, a full-grown specimen weighing 1,000 pounds. The goral is a Himalayan goat of hermit proclivities. The serow is rare. It is something like a goat. The skins of the Tibetan blue bear and clouded leopard sent by Mr. Mitchell are excellent specimens.

The consul also killed several birds above the clouds, and he writes from Tachunging that when he gets a chance to consult a natural history he will try to identify them. If they are slightly known to naturalists he will add them to the collections in the museum.

Mr. Mitchell has also given to the museum scrolls once owned by a band of Tibetan priests, who lost them in fighting a punitive expedition sent against them by the French. The scrolls are covered with allegorical figures and are written in Sanscrit. They are apparently centuries old.

Many lands have known Mason Mitchell since he left his native town, Onondaga, N. Y. He was a scout in the Riel rebellion in Canada, where he obtained a liking for military life. Later he brought natives from Samoa to the Chicago World's Fair and took them back in a 200-ton schooner. His offices were also called into play by the San Francisco fair, for which he brought many natives of the Fiji islands. He enlisted with the rough riders and was wounded at San Juan hill. On his return from the Spanish-American war he stumped the State when Mr. Roosevelt was candidate for Governor. He also was an actor, playwright and lecturer. Before he went to China he was United States consul at Zanzibar, where he found recreation in killing elephants.

That's Why.

"The honest man has nothing to fear."
"That's because the honest man is always poor and has nothing to lose."
—Houston Post.

A few days later the average man begins to boast of the good deed he did by mistake.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1570—Excommunication of Queen Elizabeth by Pope Pius V.
- 1631—Birth of Henry Stubbe, "the most noted Latin and Greek scholar of his age."
- 1643—Assassination of the Indians by the Dutch at Pavonia, N. J.
- 1673—Charles II. leased Virginia to Lord Culpeper and the Earl of Arlington.
- 1676—Indians attacked the settlers of Weymouth, Mass.
- 1704—Indians attacked and destroyed town of Deerfield, Mass.
- 1765—British House of Commons passed the Stamp act.
- 1777—South Carolina militia defeated a large force of American royalists.
- 1780—Russia issued a declaration of armed neutrality.
- 1783—Denmark acknowledged the independence of the United States.
- 1797—The Bank of England suspended cash payments.
- 1799—Bonaparte reached the city of Gaza in Palestine.
- 1808—Denmark declared war against Sweden.
- 1815—Napoleon I. escaped from the island of Elba.
- 1831—Poles defeated the Russians at Prague.
- 1832—Poland declared a part of Russia.
- 1842—Lord Ellenborough appointed governor general of India.
- 1847—Americans defeated the Mexicans in battle at Sacramento, Cal.
- 1857—Beginning of Indian mutiny at Meerhampore.
- 1861—New constitution of Austrian empire declared.
- 1871—Congress set apart the Yellowstone valley as a national park.... A joint commission met in Washington to settle disputes between the United States and Great Britain.
- 1873—Committee on the Credit Mobilier scandal recommended the expulsion of one of the United States Senators implicated.
- 1881—Boers defeated the British at Mafeking.
- 1889—French troops suffered a disastrous defeat at Madagascar.
- 1888—Union Square theater, New York, destroyed by fire.
- 1891—Yuma, Ariz., nearly destroyed by flood.
- 1896—Receivers appointed for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.
- 1900—Gen. Cronje and the Boer forces surrendered to the British.... Relief of Ladysmith, after a siege of 120 days.
- 1905—Beginning of the battle at Mukden, Manchuria, between the Russians and Japanese.

An Interprison Contest.

Rev. A. G. Gates of Hutchinson, Kan., is endeavoring to interest prison chaplains throughout the country in an inter-prison literary contest, after the type of an intercollegiate prize competition. The subject proposed is "What Is True Liberty; Its Value, and How Obtained." The composition may be in either prose or poetry, but must be the individual work of the prisoner submitting the manuscript. The prizes are to be one of \$25, one of \$15, one of \$5 and five of \$1. These prizes are offered, "not with the belief that they are of sufficient value to call out the best efforts of the writers, but in the hope that they may serve in addition to the result, and be an expression to some slight degree of the donor's gratitude for the article submitted on a subject so full of interest to all of us."

Would Withdraw \$35,000,000.

From all the money centers of the country come reports of bank deposits again up to or exceeding the normal before the panic. This being the case, the Secretary of the Treasury has made a further withdrawal of public funds from the depository banks to the amount of 25 per cent of their holdings, where the total is \$100,000 or more, 10 per cent payable on or before March 9, and the rest on March 23. Under this call about \$35,000,000 will be returned.

State Commissions Legal.

The New York Court of Appeals, by a unanimous vote, has sustained the constitutionality of the former State Gas Commission. This decision is considered as practically affirming the validity of the Public Service Commission law, which merged the duties of several separate commissions into two general bodies, one having jurisdiction in New York City and the other in the remainder of the State.

Costly New Bank Building.

The National City Bank of New York, commonly known as the Standard Oil bank, has begun to demolish the old custom house on Wall street, which it purchased some years ago. On this site it is planned to erect the most imposing bank structure in the world, to be twenty-five stories high and cost over \$2,500,000. It is said to be the desire of the bank officials to erect a building that will remind people of the Bank of England, while being far more magnificent and complete.

TALES OF MUSICIANS.

Handel Given to Eccentric Rages.
The Singer's Sore Throat.
Handel was much given to flying into eccentric rages, though he was not a wholly unkind man. He knew his power, says a biographer, as every genius knows his power, and it is not surprising that he was thought to be over-proud and egotistical. He would deal out torrents of abuse when "things vos mixed," to understand which one required an intimate acquaintance with at least four languages—English, French, German and Italian. Yet these rages, it has been said, were the healthy outbursts of a great mind, not morbid, jealous feelings.

Such fits of wrath led to amusing scenes. Handel thundered and roared at Cuzzoni when she refused to sing an air he had written for her, and she did so only from fear lest he should give effect to his threat to throw her out of the window.

Again, he administered a thorough rapping to a chorister named Jansen, who had assured Handel that he could sing at sight.

"You schoundrel!" yelled Handel, shaking his fist underneath the nose of the frightened chorister. "Vat do you mean by deling me dot you could sing at sight?"

"So I can, sir," stammered Jansen, completely unnerved; "but not at first sight, sir."

In 1753, in the Lenten season, a minor canon from the cathedral of Gloucester offered his services to Handel. His offer was accepted, and he was employed in the choruses. Not satisfied with this department, the canon requested leave to sing a solo, that his voice might appear to more advantage. This request was also granted; but he executed his solo so little to the satisfaction of the audience that, to his great mortification, he was violently hissed.

When the performance was over, Handel, who for once was not in a rage, came to the unfortunate and said, "I am very, very sorry for you, my dear sir, but go back to your church in de country. God will forgive you for your bad singing; dese wicked peopels in London, dey will not forgive you."

There is a good story told of a prima donna named Marie Frausich, who lived in the time of Frederick the Great. Whenever anything or anybody displeased the haughty Frausich, she, after the manner of prima donnas in general, would suddenly become too hoarse to sing. One evening there was to be sung an opera in her repertoire, and it was expected that the king would attend.

At the appointed hour the manager came forward, and announced that owing to a sore throat, Frausich was unable to appear.

The people were preparing to leave the house; but his Majesty rose and commanded them to keep their seats. A few moments afterward an officer and four dragoons entered the capricious singer's room.

"Frausich," said the officer, "the king inquires after your health."

"The king is very good," said Frausich, with a pout; "but I have a sore throat."

"His Majesty is aware of the fact, and has charged me to take you to the military hospital to be cured."

Frausich, turning very pale, suggested that they were jesting; but was told that Prussian officers never indulged in persiflage. Soon she found herself in a coach with four men.

"I am a little better now," Frausich faltered, "and I will try to sing."

"Back to the theater!" said the officer to the coachman.

The Frausich began to think she had yielded too easily. "I shall not be able to sing my best," she interposed.

"Pardon, Frausich," responded the officer, "but I think you will."

"And why?" "Because two dragoons in attendance behind the scenes have orders to carry you off to the military hospital at the least cough."

Frausich never sang better than she did that night. Gottschalk, the pianist, was noted for his enormous physical strength, almost as much as for his brilliance as a pianist. On one occasion he gave a practical illustration of his strength, while it did not display his disposition in the most amiable light, undoubtedly afforded him much satisfaction.

He was, in concert, playing on a piano that was built on a new model, one of the peculiarities of which was that the lip of the keyboard cover projected farther over the keys than in most pianos, when the instrument was open for playing. Gottschalk, who was accustomed to throw up his hand to a considerable height during the performance of brilliant passages, and was unused to this new form of keyboard, constantly hit his knuckles against the projecting lip.

This repeated rapping of his knuckles at last began to have an irritating effect on him, as the audience could plainly see. Suddenly, after a particularly hard rap, he stopped short in the middle of his selection, wrenched the offending cover out of the instrument by main force, and buried it across the platform with great violence. Then, with a smile of the greatest satisfaction, he reseated himself at the piano and continued his playing.

His Ambition.

"To think," said the visitor, "that you will have to go through life an ex-convict!"

"Well, miss," replied Crowbar Claude, "to tell you the truth, just at present there ain't nothing I'd like more to be."

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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Thou shalt not make a planless campaign of newspaper advertising, for a store which is advertised only now and then might just as well only be open for business now and then. Your plan should look to making your store busy on what are now its quietest days. And that means that you must advertise special sales for those days.

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If some person would take the initiative and apply to the Department of Agriculture for cuttings of basket willow, it is safe to say that the swampy ground of this section could be made to produce large quantities of this material. The climate and nature of the soil are perfect for the production of basket willow, and the department of agriculture encourages its growing by furnishing cuttings and instruction free to any one who may apply. New York leads the Union in the production of willow for the manufacture of baskets and wicker-ware, and many of her farmers are making good profits from its culture. Ninety-nine per cent of the best grades of basket willow used in the United States is imported. The government has recently been experimenting with this willow, and select cuttings have been distributed among farmers, with directions for planting and preparing for market. Particular attention is given to selecting the varieties and strains best suited to the soil where the plantings will be made. The demand for basket willow is so great and the production so quick and easy that hardly any other farm crop can compete with it. Here's somebody's opportunity to make a fortune.

Within the limits of Greater New York the travel every year by cars, cabs, autos and the various other means, totals three billions of miles, enough to equal one hundred and twenty thousand trips around the earth each year, three hundred and thirty three every day, or about fourteen trips every hour. If one individual had to do all of it he would have to move at the rate of nearly six thousand miles a minute. This total shrinks into insignificance when compared with the

travel originating and terminating there. The returns from only a part of the steamship and railway lines reaching the city show that one hundred billion miles, equal to more than five thousand round trips to the sun, does not exceed the total of individual journeys beginning or ending there. More than sixteen thousand persons travel daily between New York and Philadelphia, and about five thousand between New York and Boston. More than two thousand people make the trip to or from Chicago every day, while twice that number travel between there and Buffalo. It is no uncommon thing for trans-Atlantic steamship lines to bring in five thousand persons in one day.

The Skagway Alaskan accuses Hoggatt of disrupting the Ketchikan convention in order to lend strength to his assertion that this district is not prepared to govern its affairs. And we doubt not the Alaskan is correct, as that convention, if it had been allowed to proceed fairly and squarely, would no doubt have shown the governor up in his true light. The hundred delegates from the second and third district were represented by proxies carried by a few men, and the ruling of the majority of actual delegates present—the Hoggatt bunch—limiting the vote of the convention to the floor, was no doubt the means of preventing the denouncement of the governor, which would have looked bad in a report of the convention.

Foreign restriction on American meat is growing. At the present time the importation of live meat animals from the United States is prohibited by Denmark, Netherlands and Norway. Austria-Hungary, France and Germany exclude cattle, Great Britain swine, and Austria-Hungary sheep and goats. The only European countries to which live stock are shipped in any considerable number are Great Britain and Belgium. The importation of all meat except pork and sausages is prohibited by Austria-Hungary. Pork is excluded from Russia and Norway prohibits the importation of all fresh meat. Canned meat, sausages, cured dog and horse meat are prohibited by Germany, while Belgium also refuses to admit cured horse meat.

During the last few years the great increase in the price of hard woods used in the manufacture of furniture has created a strong demand for wood which can be used in imitation of high-priced hard woods. The two woods that are most often successfully imitated are oak and mahogany, particularly the oak in the golden and dark finishes. For imitating mahogany cherry was formerly used almost entirely, but the diminished supply and the increased price of cherry have led the manufacturers to seek a wood which would lend itself more readily to the stain, and at the same time show the grain and hold the gloss.

It appears that congress has at last smelled a mice in Governor Hoggatt's intense interest in the laws which should or should not be enacted for the government of this territory, and will make an investigation of conditions as they exist in Alaska. If this investigation is conducted along square deal lines, as we hope it may be, it will be up to Mr. Hoggatt to show where he is correct in asserting that Alaska is not ready for self-government.

The Secretary of the Treasury hopes to secure the Jamestown exposition site and permanent buildings in lieu of the million dollars which the exposition owes the government, or whatever part of it remains unpaid, to establish there a training school for cadets in the revenue cutter service.

The North End Improvement Club of Tacoma is successfully fighting the billboard nuisance by boycotting the goods advertised on them, and has pursued its activity with such success that it is able to state that all billboards and all the large signboards in its territory are being taken down.

Dance halls are taboo at Valdez and Fairbanks, and the marshals at Cordova and Katalla have been ordered to close like institutions in their respective towns. Women are also forbidden being allowed in saloons or bar-rooms in those four towns.

Alaska enjoys (?) the distinction of being the only territory in America that has ever had a man who was at once governor and misrepresentative to congress.

It is a safe bet that the reason why the D. I. News opposes the proposed new steamship line is that Treadwell has a plum in the present freight puddling.

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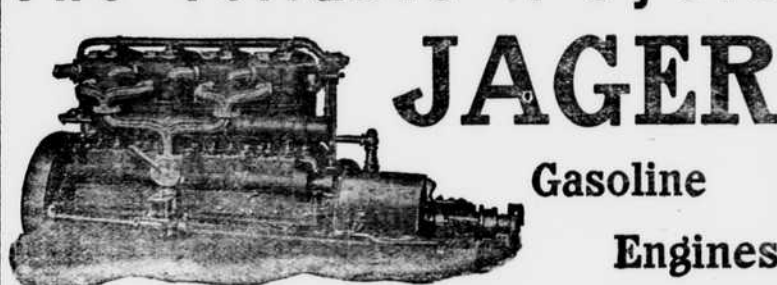
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